The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 59 OF VOL. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE No. 786]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

Slaves for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by William Cannon of the county of Buckingham, to ſecure to Cunninghams and Guerrant, of New-Canton, the payment of a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, we ſhall SELL, to the higheſt bidder, for Caſh, in the town of New-Canton, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, eight valuable

VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES,

to wit: Charles, Frank, John, Major, Lewis, Kit, Lucy and Charity.

Wm. Anderſon, } Truſtees
Daniel Bagby, }

Oct. 27, 1800. tds

THE BRITISH ARMED SHIP,

Aurora,

Now at City Point, for Glaſgow, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will poſitively ſail by the 15th proximate; for freight of the remainder, or paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, Robertſon & Brown, Norfolk, Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Peterſburg, or

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, 28th Oct. 1800. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has juſt received a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the ſeaſon;

CONSISTING of Roſe and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerſeys; Yorkſhire Cloths; Superfine and Coarſe Cloths; Fearnoughts; Coatings and Ticklenburgs; which he will diſpoſe of very low by the BALE or PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;

Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;

And a few Caſes of

OLD SHERRY WINE,

In Caſes of 4 dozen bottles.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800. (2m)

S. and S. Myers,

Have received an Aſſortment of *India and German*

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms, at their Store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in caſes, &c.

They will give Caſh for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (tx)

Adverti ſement.

Will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder,

on Tueſday the 25th inſtant,

175 Acres of Land,

Lying in the ſecond Fork of Hanover county, between Little River and the North Branch of Pamunkey——Alſo, ſixteen likely NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children; all the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Plantation Utenſils, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Matthew Brown, dec.—12 months credit will be allowed to purchaſers for all ſums above ten dollars, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.——All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will bring them forward for ſettlement, on or before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate will make ſpeedy payment, as no indulgence will be given.

By the Executor.

3d November, 1800. 3tll

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Hiſtorical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to inſpire in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty, and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Young Man,

Well acquainted with the MILLING BUSINESS.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1800

Juſt publiſhed, and for Sale,

A PAMPHLET,

ENTITLED,

EXAMINATION

OF THE

QUESTION,

"How far the Common Law of England is the Law of the Federal Government of the United States.?"

BY ST GEORGE TUCKER,

Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia.

☞ They may be had at Prichard's Book-Store, the Offices of the Examiner and Virginia Argus, and at J. Dixon's Printing-Office—*Price* 2/3.

Nov. 6.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

BY CHARLES CONWAY,

In the houſe formerly occupied by Dr. M'Caw, oppoſite Mr Crouch's tavern. Members of the Aſſembly will be accommodated, by giving timely notice.

(4t) Richmond, Nov. 4, 1800.

THE

Grand Lodge of Virginia

Will meet at the *MASONS' HALL* in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 10th day of December next,

W. H. Fitzwhylsonn, G. S.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1800

One hundred weight of

New Feathers,

Wanted, or a few good FEATHER BEDS.—Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4, 1800. (4t)

I WANT to hire for the enſuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joſeph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

N the houſe lately occupied by Mr. GORLIER, on the ſouth ſide of the main ſtreet, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleaſants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Juſt Publiſhed,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Proſpect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun Richmond.*

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

37 years of age; a good Waſher, and clear Starcher; ſhe can do any thing that is to be done about a houſe, and is very honeſt.—The price may be known by applying to

JAMES GILT.

Williamſburg, Nov. 7th, 1800. (3w)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living about four miles from Manchester, three ſtray Hogs, two Sows and a Barrow—the ſows are red ſpotted with black, and the barrow white, ſuppoſed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraiſed to four pounds five ſhillings.

Robert M'Tyre.

For ſale at this Office,

A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE,

From NIMEGUEN to BASLE;

Shewing the actual SEAT of WAR, between the French and Auſtrians.

—*ALSO*—

A MAP

Shewing the SEAT of WAR in GERMANY and ITALY, 1800.

Nov. 1.

Quills,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

THE LATEST.

MALTA SURRENDERED.

LONDON October 6.

Government received this morning diſpatches of importance from Paris. They are ſuppoſed to contain the final anſwer of the Chief Conſul. The ſhip which brought them, brought us Paris papers to the 4th inſt. the contents of which are of conſiderable importance. Malta has at length ſurrendered to the Engliſh On the 2d September a Council of War was held, at which, on account of the total want of proviſions, it was agreed to ſend a flag of truce to Major General Pigot, with a propoſal to ſurrender the Iſland.—On the 5th the articles of capitulation were agreed upon and ſigned. The garriſon are conſidered as priſoners of war, and are not to ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of conſiderable moment. It removes one of the obſtacles to the arrangement of a naval armiſtice, and will enable Great-Britain to negociate with more effect at the Congreſs of Luneville

The negociations between France and America have been brought to a concluſion, and a convention of amity and commerce was ſigned on the 1ſt inſt. at Paris, by the French and American Plenipo's.

Congreſs of Peace.

The Emperor is gone back to Vienna The Count de Lehrbach is daily expected at Straſburg on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the Congreſs are making. The Chief Conſul's brother, Joſeph Buonaparte, is to be the negociator on the part of the French.

Spain *and* Sweden.

The affair of the capture of the two Spaniſh frigates in the harbour of Barcelona, by the two Engliſh frigates, has been taken up by the Court of Spain, in the moſt ſerious manner. Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swediſh ſhip, on board of which a ſtrong body of Engliſh officers and ſailors was put; who got the ſhip alongſide of one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns againſt the other frigate, which was alſo obliged to ſtrike. The circumſtance of converting a neutral veſſel into an inſtrument of hoſtility, has been conſidered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutral nations

A circular letter has been addreſſed to all the Foreign Miniſters at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swediſh Miniſters of Foreign Affairs. The Court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the reſtitution of the Spaniſh frigates, and is informed, that if its repreſentations to the Court of London are not attended with the deſired effect, before the end of the year, his Catholic Majeſty will adopt "meaſures of precaution towards the Swediſh flag."

On the 30th and 31ſt of Auguſt, Lord Keith ſailed from Minorca, with 15,000 troops. He proceeded to the Eaſtward, and is ſuppoſed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

Two of the frigates which did ſo much damage on the coaſt of Africa have been taken.

PARIS, September 29.

It was remarked that at the dinner which the Firſt Conſul gave on the 1ſt Vendemaire, a toaſt was given to the 16 United Departments.

It was ſaid that Gen Clark was to ſet out laſt night for Luneville.

The accounts from Italy ſtate, that the French government have demanded and obtained from the Pope, the removal of the Neapolitan troops from Rome; it appears alſo that General Mylius has ſurrendered the command of Ancona to gen. Knezevich.

It is ſaid that Joſeph Buonaparte, Counſellor of State, is to go to the Congreſs at Luneville as negociator on the part of the French Republic.

September 30.

Gen. Clarke did not ſet off for Luneville till laſt night. It is ſaid that the French government were determined to conſent to an armiſtice, by the declaration made by Pruſſia, that the northern powers will not ſee with a favourable eye, the ulterior progreſs of the French; and that if they continued to drive the Auſtrian army back Pruſſia would reinforce the cordon, which occupies the line of demarcation, with 6000 men, and that another army of the ſame force would have orders to hold itſelf ready to march.

On the 22d Sept. the Emperor returned to Vienna with Count Lehrbach.

The five counſellors of ſtate, who were directed to preſent another mode of eraſure from the emigrent liſt, have preſented their reports to the conſuls.

LUNEVILLE, Sept. 28.

Yeſterday the ſub-prefect and ſecretary arrived here and proceeded to the caſtle to agree upon the repairs to be made in that ſuperb edifice, in which the intereſt of ſo many nations are to be diſcuſſed. A theatre is to be eſtabliſhed here.

[Luneville, the place appointed for the Congreſs, is a ſmall, very old, and anciently fortified town of the province of Lorain, which province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moſelle, and the Voſges. It is about 140 miles E. of Paris.]

MODENA, Sept 15.

Lucca has been entirely evacuated by the French. The Auſtrians have alſo evacuated Ferrara, and repaſſed the Po Before they left it, they expected a contribution of 80,000 crowns.

HANAU, Sept 22.

The French were yeſterday in the environs of Fulda. It is ſaid there was a ſlight attack of advanced poſts near Neuboff.

The Emperor ſet off yeſterday morning for Vienna, with Lehrbach.—The greater part of the French army is retiring from Bavaria into Suabia, where it is to reſume its cantonments.

STRASBURG, Sept 29.

We expect here Moreau and count de Lehrbach, who have not paſſed through our city, as was reported. We learn that the bearer of the new armiſtice, reached gen. Angereau too late, for hoſtilities had already commenced on the right bank of the Mein. A column of our army had penetrated to Fulda, after having beaten the enemy near Neuboff.

Ratiſbon is again occupied by gen. Bonnet.

ARMY OF BATAVIA, RIGHT WING.

The army is informed that there is a prolongation of the armiſtice for 45 days, on condition of the ſurrender of Ulm, Ingolſtadt, and Philipſburg—Which has been conſented to by the emperor.

(Signed) ANDREOSSI.

STUTGARD, September 23.

We have received the news that Ulm is already open.

AUGSBURG, September 24.

It has been this day announced as certain, that the emperor has ſigned the preliminaries of peace, but they are to be ſecret It is added that they differ in the tenor from thoſe ſigned at Paris.

ULM, September 27.

Genl. Colaud, who blockaded our city, came here the 24th, to concert with Gen. Petrach upon the ſurrender of the fortreſs; on the next day, he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by the French troops. In three days the forts raiſed round the city, will be ſurrendered to Gen. Richepanne.

BARCELONA, September 20.

A flag of truce with proviſions on board is arrived here from Mehon, in ſix days. The priſoners declare that on the 27th Auguſt there entered Mahon an Engliſh brig and that immediately after they ſaw troops embark on board the ſhips of war which ſailed on the 30th and 31ſt with eighteen or twenty tranſports, and fifteen thouſand troops under admiral Keith, on board the Foudroyant, of 84 guns having on board the conſul for Algiers, and 30 French officers priſoners. The ſquadron ſailed Eaſtward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

The Anglo-federaliſts, with that modeſty which is *peculiar* to them, urge very ſtrenuouſly that there ought to be a *compromiſe* in the choice of electors of preſident, by our legiſlature, and that they ought to have a number proportioned to the federal votes given in the ſtate at the laſt election.

This is indeed the laſt ſhift of a ſtruggling dying faction!

Why did they not preach that doctrine to their federal brethren in the legiſlature of New-Jerſey? In that ſtate it appears, that one third of the Senators and Repreſentatives are republicans. Did the majority allow them one third of the electors? Not one ſeventh—not a ſingle vote.

Maſſachuſetts has more democratic members of congreſs than Pennſylvania has anglo federaliſts, and according to the plan propoſed, they ought to have a proportion of the electors. Has federaliſm made any ſuch proviſion there. Is there to be a ſingle republican elector? No—no—not one!

Why then, can any man of common honeſty expect the republicans will be duped into ſuch a compromiſe? If the federaliſts, where they have the aſcendancy carry all the electors, can they in juſtice expect that the republicans will not from mere motives of defence do the ſame?

Poſterity will acknowledge themſelves highly indebted to the monarchical faction of our country, for the manner in which their outrageous proceedings were conducted. Had they uſed little addreſs, and continued the deluſion, with which they had lulled aſleep too many of their unſuſpecting countrymen, they might have forged chains for us ſo ſtrong that nothing but another convulſion could have broken them aſunder. But their *alien laws*, their ſedition laws, & 8 per cent. loans, their military enterprizes to over-awe and intimidate, where half a dozen conſtables could have preſerved the peace, their ſtanding armies, their Pretorian bands, their frivolous and expenſive embaſſies, their wanton waſte of the public money, their *Daytonian* and *Pickeringian* depredations on the public treaſury, followed each other in ſuch cloſe ſucceſſion, there were ſo many *bold ſtrokes*, ſo many attempts to *ſow hatred* and *animoſity*, and with ſo much effect, that if they had not rouſed the good people from their lethargy, they would have richly deſerved to fall a prey even to oriental deſpotiſm.

The greater the danger we have eſcaped, and that danger will from frequent diſcoveries daily prove to have been greater than was at firſt conceived, the ſtronger will be the public conviction of the neceſſity of a moſt vigilant watchfulneſs to guard againſt the inroads of deſigning rulers, who are eternally machinating againſt the liberties of their fellow citizens, whom they want to reduce to the ſtate of ſubjects.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, October 31.

"We have juſt completed the appointment of the electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, of the United States. The perſons choſen are—*Governor* Trumbull, *Lieutenant Governor* Treadwell, the *five Judges* of our Supreme Court, viz. Jeſſe Root, Jonathan Sturgeſs, Stephen M. Mitchell, Jonathan Ingerſol, and Tappan Reeves, alſo Matthew Griſwold, brother of Roger the boxer; and Jonathan O. Moſeley. Theſe men being all ſound moraliſts, will probably comply with the wiſhes of Hamilton, in every particular; God be thanked that the people of Connecticut, though deprived of information and a knowledge of their true intereſts, will not be at the mercy of their miſ-leaders in a national view."

The federaliſts in Rhode Iſland are playing the ſame game in which their brethren of Maryland have been recently ſo ſorely defeated; they are, it ſeems, carrying on intrigues to procure the repeal of the law of that ſtate which, obeying the dictates of the conſtitution, veſts the right of voting for preſidential electors immediately in the people. As the efforts of theſe folks to carry this favorite point in Maryland, have effectually rouſed the too long dormant ſpirit of liberty in that ſtate; ſo we hope that the like cauſe may produce the like effect in Rhode Iſland. In fact if governor Fenner and a few other characters, have not wholly diſcarded the principles which have actuated them in times paſt, Rhode Iſland may ſhortly rub off the *ruſt* of *anglo federaliſm*, and appear in all the brightneſs of her revolutionary character. By giving a GREENE to our armies, ſhe did *much* to reſcue us from BRITISH THRALDOM; Let her now declare in favor of a JEFFERSON to preſide over our councils, and ſhare the glory of preſerving us from DOMESTIC TYRANNY.

CHARLESTON October 25.

Mr. Michu, the botaniſt of the French republic who reſided for a number of years in this ſtate, in that capacity, we find is not to return here immediately, as the following extract of a letter from his ſon mentions. The letter is dated in Paris, on the 6th of Auguſt laſt.

"I have to inform you that my father appears to have abandoned abſolutely the idea of again ſeeing Carolina. He has taken a direction entirely oppoſed to a voyage to that country; and it is with grief I announce to you, that he is to embark on board of one of the two veſſels, which are deſtined for the South Seas This expedition, the object of which is to make new diſcoveries, has been ordered by the Firſt Conſul, and the Britiſh government has granted paſſports for it. The National Inſtitute has made a ſelection of learned men who are to accompany it, and my father is one of them; they are to depart by the 15th of September, at the lateſt from Havre. Captain Bandin is to command the expedition It is ſuppoſed they will be abſent four or five years. My father expects to leave it at the Philippines, where the ſquadron is to refit."

November 1.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Edward and Sarah, Tate, Naſſau, N. P. 7 days.

Five brigs and a lugger, were in the offing yeſterday, bound in.

A number of American veſſels have lately been carried into New-Providence; amongſt them are the ſhip Little Martha, from this port for St. Sebaſtians, and the ſchooner Buckſkin, Fuller, from Africa. The ſhip Little Martha got on ſhore on Providence Reefs, and received ſo much damage that it was neceſſary to unload her immediately.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city.

"Hamilton's pamphlet is the only subject talked of The apology made for him by some of his friends is, that he must have wrote and published it in a moment of phrenzy and deep retreatment. The republicans chuckle at his folly, and the more considerate of the federalists deplore his imprudence It is feared, that it will be the means of taking from Gen. Pinckney nearly all the votes that were calculated upon for him in New England. Nothing could injure any political character in New England more, than an intimacy with or support from Hamilton, on account of the dubiousness of both his political and moral principles. All the republicans, and a great many federalists, have long suspected Hamilton to be a *monarchist*, from the proposition for monarchy, which, it is said, he made in the federal convention of 1787; and this *suspicion* has grown into a *belief*, since the publications of Tench Coxe, which Dr Rush's letter so strongly corroborates. As to Hamilton's character for honesty or morality, the book he published some years ago did him great injury in these respects. But to return to his recent pamphlet—the two letters written by him to the President, demanding of him the grounds of some expressions in regard to his *monarchism*, which he says he was *informed* he, (the President) has made, but without naming the informant; every one agrees, that in these letters Hamilton has gone beyond all the bounds of decency and decorum preseribed among gentlemen. These two letters, and the distorted view which he takes of Mr Adams's administration, together with the *presumptuous* manner in which he obtruded his advice on the President, in regard to the measures he, (Hamilton) wished to have been pursued, it is feared have done the federal cause much injury The republicans, with too much truth I fear, attribute Hamilton's bitterness, to his not being appointed *lieutenant general* on the decease of Washington; an appointment which would have been extremely unpopular, even in these Northern states."

November 3.

Extract of a letter from the second mate of the brig Charles and Henry, Capt. Tinkham, belonging to F. C. Mey, Esq. of this port, bound to Amsterdam, dated New-Providence, October 24.

"I take this opportunity of writing to you, and informing you of the disagreeable situation of your brig, and her wandering crew. On the 9th instant, in lat. 37, long. 66, we had the misfortune of falling in with the English frigate Andromache, capt. Lowrey, belonging to the Halifax station, which took us, sent the brig to Halifax and the crew to this place, except one man, who is kept on board of the frigate. We were plundered of every thing, and turned on shore without money or clothes. The situation of capt. Tate's vessel, by whom this goes, is such, that I am afraid if I venture in her, of being taken again, so that I intend to try my chance in the Friendship to St. Mary's, from whence I shall immediately proceed to Charleston, when I shall be able to give you further information."

SAVANNAH, October 31.

A gentleman from St. Mary's informs us, that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegado white and black men, were lately driven from their encampment above Coleraine and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from that neighbourhood One negro, who was in the camp was made prisoner.

COPPER & TIN WARE
Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEATS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

To be sold, for ready money,

On Friday, the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART OF A

Tract of Land,

Lying in Louisa County, known by the name of *BOSWELL'S ORDINARY*, to include the improvements, and to contain two hundred and ninety-three acres; designated by bounds to be made known at the day of sale; according to the last will and testament of Col. John Boswell, deceased.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON, Ex'or of THOMAS JOHNSON MINOR, the only Executor of Col. JOHN BOSWELL, dec.

By Wednesday Evening's Mail.

CONTINUATION OF
Latest Foreign Intelligence.

[By the America from London.]

MADRID, Sept. 28.

The affair of the capture of the two frigates at Barcelona, has been taken up very seriously by our government Every one is indignant here at the event, and we know not how to characterise the spirit which influenced the English on this occasion.

Our state of warfare not permitting the king's ministers to address complaints directed to the court of London, they have confined themselves to denouncing the fact by a circular letter to the ambassadors of all the foreign powers, who reside at Madrid, & to inform them of it, more particularly the ministers of his Swedish majesty, whom that event concerns more than any other, exhorting him to require from the British government a satisfactory reparation for the outrage done to his flag, and the punishment of the officers concerned. The following are the papers mentioned above:

Circular letter to the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers to the Court of Spain

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the memorial which the king my master has ordered me to send to his minister at Stockholm, in order to be transmitted to the ministry of his Swedish majesty.

The principles which are established in it, and the event which has given rise to it, are of a nature to interest all the commercial nations of Europe, particularly the neutral powers.

His majesty is persuaded that your government will see the affair in the same point of view, and he flatters himself that he will concur in effacing, as much as possible, from the annals of war an attack so destructive of the confidence and hospitality, of which neutral and friendly flags enjoy.

I repeat the assurances of my consideration and esteem, and I am, sir, &c.

(Signed) CHEVALIER D'URQUIJO.

St. Ildephonso, Sept. 17, 1800

Letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of Sweden.

SIR,

The King my master, has seen with the greatest indignation, by a report which the Consul of his Swedish majesty at Barcelona has transmitted to the captain general of Catalonia, containing the declaration of capt. Rudbart, of the Swedish gallot the Hoffnung, that on the 4th of September last, in the afternoon, two English ships of the line and a frigate forced the said captain after having examined and found his papers according to rule, to take on board English officers and a considerable number of sailors, and to suffer himself to be towed at nightfall by several English chalops to the harbor of Barcelona, and under the cannon of its batteries.

That the English having reduced the said captain and his crew to silence, by holding a pistol at his breast, got possession of the helm and made at 9 P. M by means of the galliot and the challops surrounding it, an attack upon two frigates under the Spanish flag, who were at anchor, who not suspecting that this friendly and neutral ship concealed enemies on board, and could be made use of for the most —— attack, were taken almost by surprise and forced to surrender.

I refer you for the other particulars, and for the violence committed by the English on the Swedish ship, to the declaration of the captain hereunto annexed.

The king my master could not consider that event but as interesting the rights, and wounding the interests of all the powers of Europe, without excepting England; and above all, as the heaviest insult to the flag of his Swedish majesty.

In fact, it is evident that the belligerent powers, by admitting neutral ships into their harbors and ports, wished to soften the scourge of war, and to preserve those commercial relations between the people of different nations, which their mutual wants require.

Every thing therefore that tends to render the navigation suspected and dangerous, injures in an equal degree the rights and interests of all nations.

But in the present case, the rights and honor of the Swedish flag have been violated in so outrageous a manner, that few examples of such a violation can be found in the Naval History of Europe.

The attack if it were to remain unpunished, would tend to embroil the friendly powers, annihilate their commercial relations, and cause the flag which should suffer it to be considered as the secret auxiliary of the enemy's power, and would thus force Spain to take such measures as the interest of her vessels and the security of his ports should command.

Yet the king, my master, wishes still to believe that the Swedish captain has not been guilty of the least connivance with the English and that he yielded only to their force and their great number.

Under this supposition the king has ordered me to lay before his Swedish majesty, this grievous insult committed against his flag; and not doubting the resentment which he will feel at a procedure equally low and disloyal on the part of some officers of the British navy, he expects that the court of Stockholm will make to the English ministry the most serious representations, in order that the officers who have rendered themselves culpable upon this occasion, be punished severely, and that the two Spanish frigates surprised and carried off from the harbor of Barcelona by a stratagem equally contrary to the rights of nations and the rules of war, be immediately restored with their cargoes, as having been illegally surprised by means of a neutral ship, which served as an instrument to the assailants.

His Catholic majesty thinks himself so much the more entitled to consider the success of this reclamation as certain, as the English government even cannot dissemble that its enemies, by following a similar example, might themselves also make use of neutral vessels to insult its harbors and do in its ports all possible damage.

But if, contrary to all expectation, the steps of his Swedish majesty, at the Court of London, to obtain reparation for the injury done to his flag, as well as the restitution of the two Spanish frigates, should not have the desired success before the end of this year, his majesty will be obliged, though with much regret, to adopt towards the Swedish flag, measures of precaution which shall in future shelter his harbors and ports from an abuse as dangerous and revolting, as that which the English have just committed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHEVALIER D'URQUIJO.

St Ildephonso, Sept. 19, 1800.

Note.—The declaration of the Swedish captain gives an historical recital of the transaction.

LONDON, October 4.

We are still without any certain information respecting the nature of the dispatches lately received by Government from France. It is thought, however, that those which arrived on Wednesday evening contained nothing absolutely decisive of the question of the proposed Armistice; and the explanatory communications on the subject, we believe, have not yet entirely ceased. The difficulties which present themselves on this occasion, must be, indeed, both numerous and serious. It should seem that we are called upon to make no less a sacrifice than the total relinquishment, for a given time, of the proud superiority which, as a maratime power, we now so eminently possess; and to this discouraging consideration we may venture to add our fears, that the jealousies and suspicions which the respective Governments entertain of each others views, are at the present moment of too marked and forcible a description to induce a reasonable hope of the existing differences being brought to a speedy or cordial accommodation

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Grenville's Office a circumstance which gave rise to a report of some further dispatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic source

The Hamburgh mail which became due on Wednesday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

Angereau's troops have now all marched up the Mayn, towards Lohas. In the environs of the Lahn and Nidda, not a single French soldier remains.

General Clark, the officer appointed to repair to the seat of negociation at Luneville, is an Irishman, and a very confidential friend of the First Consul.

Lord Whitworth is now on his return to England, by the route of Hamburgh.

The Preliminary Convention has been signed between the Courts of England and Denmark: The question of the right of searching ships is to be deferred to a future discussion. The Danish frigate la Freya, and the vessels which were under her convoy, to be instantly released, and the frigate shall find in our port every thing necessary for her repair, according to the usage allowed among friendly and allied powers. To prevent similar rencontres from breeding disputes of a similar nature, his Danish Majesty shall suspend his convoys till the ulterior explanation upon this point shall have given rise to a definitive treaty. If it should come to pass, however, that any rencontre of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall have had their effect, they shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangement of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the object of the present Convention.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Yesterday were received Paris papers to the 26th inst. The intelligence they present, is of the very first importance, as having the strongest appearance of peace.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last arrived yesterday, and brought a confirmation of the prolongation of the armistice between France and Austria, the intelligence of which reached us on Wednesday in the Paris papers. The Emperor, according to the Vienna article, has sent to Paris a modification of the terms proposed by Buonaparte; and this circumstance has considerably revived the hopes of peace at Vienna. While an expectation of a favorable issue of the negociation prevails, the means of defence are not however neglected; and his Imperial Majesty is making great and important changes in his army, which he now commands in person.—Nor is it, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, on the strength of the Austrians alone, that the politicians of the continent calculate for the defence of Germany. Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Petersburgh Gazette, amounting together to not less than 130,000 men, were collecting on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the co-operation of Prussia was also expected. A few days must develope important events.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburgh mail which arrived yesterday;

"*Riga, Sept.* 16, 1800.
M. S Publication.

"The Emperor of Russia having learned that the English have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impeded the passage of the Sound, by sending a squadron of men of war to Elsineur, whereby the commerce of the Baltic Sea appears to have sustained an interruption, is hereby pleased to order that English property or capital in his Imperial Majesty's dominions be sequestered or detained, and that no part of it be suffered to be remitted or sent out until his Imperial Majesty shall have ascertained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majesty shall have given his special permission to the contrary.

"None of the property of the English shall, however, be taken from the possessors; nor shall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the merchants possessing British property."

Extraordinary as this measure may appear to be, yet, as the motives which are alledged as having given rise to it have now ceased, it is to be presumed, that the edict directing it would be revoked almost immediately after it had been issued

Letters from Lubeck, of the 15th, mention the arrival of an English vessel there from Riga: so that the embargo stated to have been imposed on our vessels in the Russian ports must have been but of short duration.

Before the Emperor of Germany quitted Vienna, to take the command of the army, prayers were said for his success, at which he was present, together with the Queen of Naples, the Empress, and all the females of his family.

In Bohemia the militia destined to defend the country under the Archduke Charles, will amount to 50,000 men. That of Hungary consisting of 80,000 men, is to be headed by Prince Esterhazy, and to serve out of the country; while the Archduke Palatine will command in the interior.

Luneville, the place proposed for a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Great Britain, is a town in Lorraine, 14 miles ESE. of Nanci.

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July stating that Sir Sidney Smith had sent Lieut. Wright, of Le Tigre to Cairo, charged with dispatches to gen. Menou—The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith had only two English ships but two others were hourly expected to join him.

October 1.

The Hamburg mail due on Saturday had not arrived when this paper went to press.

Nothing has transpired since our last with respect to the negociations which are now upon the tapis for a maratime armistice between this country and France The answer of the consulate to the last dispatches of our government on this subject is expected to arrive in the course of to-morrow.

The negociation between the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin for an armed mediation to settle the affairs of the continent, have been carried on for some time past with great activity. It is reported, from a very confidential source, that the strenuous exertions of the Emperor Paul to draw the King of Prussia into this league, have not been effectual, the latter having very recently transmitted his refusal to the application. It is thought the King of Prussia has been promised a boon by the Chief Consul at the general peace.

The latest and most confidential letters from Spain mention, that troops are marching from all quarters of that Kingdom towards Portugal. Since the peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, the situation of Portugal is evidently become much more critical than before.

To agree to the measure of a naval armistice, purely and simply, would be to give up all our superiority in this contest, without any equivalent. It is not a suspension of arms, in which things remain as they were, and after which the belligerents might renew the war with the same relative advantages. France unquestionably gains all that is to be gained. The principle is wholly in her favour, and as soon as we begin to modify it, the provisions accumulate upon us so rapidly that the whole measure becomes a mass of jealous restrictions.

The mail brings a confirmation of the Emperor Paul's having taken off the sequestration on the effects of British subjects; it is to be regretted that it should have been so hastily imposed, and that a disposition should have been manifested, for which no provocation had been given.

The flag of truce which arrived the night before last, brought to Lord Grenville the answer of Citizen Talleyrand to the dispatches sent on Friday last to Paris, relative to the proposed naval armistice.

Respecting the particular points of restriction or equivalent, which are the present subjects of delay in the negociation of the naval armistice, nothing certain will transpire till that object shall be finally accomplished or refused. Ministers by admitting and attempting to modify a similar proposition, evince their desire of procuring a general peace at the Congress of Luneville. Much difficulty will attend the present discussions, which naturaly embrace so many parts of the world, where France is in various modes covered and confined by our maratime superiority. Many days of truce therefore will pass, no doubt, and repass before such an armistice can be finally concluded, and the public will do well to guard itself against a renewal of speculation and imposture, to which, during every species of negociation, it is always exposed.

The last Paris papers, mention that Gen. Berthier arrived at Madrid on the 3d ult. at ten in the evening. As he proceeded to the Hotel prepared for his reception, he was followed by an immense concourse of people, all eager to see him, and martial music played as he alighted from his carriage. He left madrid next day, to go to St. Ildephonso; as he passed through the city, shouts of applause resounded from every corner. On his arrival at St. Ildephonso, he was presented by the Ambassador Alquier, to M. D'Urquijo, chief Secretary of State. Gen. Berthier then went to Court, and was presented to the King and Queen, by both of whom he was received with the most distinguished marks of honor.

The French army in Bavaria now consists of 70,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 4,000 artillery.

PARIS, September 27.

We have received from a Correspondent at Calais, a letter, dated the 23d containing the following particulars:—"Yesterday, at twelve in the morning, an English flag of truce, brought over two dispatches, the one directed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the other to the Minister of Marine. They were instantly forwarded to Paris by a courier extraordinary, who will reach that city this evening. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the subject of the dispatches."

The English cruizers have again appeared in great numbers off the coasts of Holland.

September 28.

We know not whether the British Cabinet will accept the conditions which the French Government has *wisely* proposed to it, and we doubt whether it be proper to desire that Envoys from England should assist at the Congress. But after the formidable position of our army, and the deplorable state in which the Emperor sees his own army, we should be much disappointed, if the result of the Congress was not a speedy pacification between the French Republic and his Imperial Majesty.

VIENNA, September 20.

On the news that the armistice was prolonged, our state paper rose 8 per cent.

What must greatly contribute to promote peace, or should it not be concluded, must have a great influence on the consequent events, is the armed intervention of two great Courts which in certain circumstances will take place. We have now received certain information that two numerous Russian armies, which will amount together to no less than 130,000 men, are assembling on the Russian frontiers of Volhinia and Lithuania. ——We are also assured that another powerful court will not see with indifference the French carry the war into Bohemia.

LONDON, October 5.

From the Moniteur of September 25.

Telegraphic Bulletin.——Line of Strasburgh.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to general Buonaparte, first consul of the republic.

"Head quarters, September 21.

"I have concluded a new Armistice. The three places of Ingolstadt, Ulm and Philipsburgh, will be given up in 5 days, and evacuated in 10.

A true copy. "CHAPPE."

The following dispatches were brought by a courier extraordinary, who arrived on the morning of the 24th:

The general in chief, to his royal highness the archduke John, commanding the Austrian army.

"H. Q. Nymphenbourg, Sept. 18th 8th year Fr. Republic.

"General in chief,

"I have this instant received by the Telegraph the answer of the government to the dispatches of which its courier was the bearer from Vienna. I cannot communicate to you in a more satisfactory manner the orders which it has transmitted to me, than by literally transcribing them. 'Announce to the commander in chief of the Austrian army, that the emperor refuses to ratify the preliminaries of peace, and that you are compelled to recommence hostilities You may, however, consent to an Armistice for a month, if the enemy instantly surrenders to you places of security. M de Lahrbach is immediately to be furnished with passports.' You see, general, that the intentions of the first consul are conspicuously manifested in favour of Peace, the renewal of hostilities depends only on the ratification of the treaty of preliminaries concluded with M. de St. Julien; and that he thinks it his duty not to expose him to endless diplomatic discussions, without securities for the sincerity of our enemy's intentions. I have charged the general of brigade, Laholice, to proceed to the advanced posts of the army under my command, for the purpose of requiring of you the places of security for which new conjunctures justify us in making the demand. Should the propositions which he has to submit to you be rejected, hostilities will be renewed after to-morrow at break of day, (3d complementary day, Sept 20.) I beg your royal highness will receive the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed) "MOREAU.
"DESSOLLES,
Gen. of division, chief of staff."

Note communicated by the Minister of the Interior to the Citizens assembled in the Temple of Mars, for the purpose of celebrating the Festival of the Republic.

The First Consul to the Public Functionaries, &c. from the Departments.

"Preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris on the 28th of July, between Citizen Talleyrand

minister of Exterior Relations, and the Count St. Julien. These were ratified within 24 hours by the consular Citizen Duroc was charged with conveying them to Vienna. The intrigues of the faction hostile to peace, which still appeared to enjoy some credit there prevented the Emperor from ratifying them. The motive of this refusal was stated to be that of a note from the king of England, demanding to have his Envoys admitted to the congress of Luneville, conjointly with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor. From that moment the government was obliged to break the armistice, that the remainder of the autumn might not be lost in idle conferences. Gen. Moreau was ordered to acquaint the General of the enemy with the preliminaries, the same that appeared in the Official Journal; and to inform him that if they were not ratified within 24 hours, or if the Emperor wanted further explanations, the three garrisons of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philipsburg, should be given up to the French army, otherwise hostilities should be recommenced. The government has also informed the king of England, that it sees no inconvenience in admitting his Envoys to the congress of Luneville, if he should consent to a maritime truce, which presents to France the same advantages which the Emperor enjoys by the continuation of the continental truce. The government has received by the telegraph the news, that his majesty the Emperor has consented to deliver up Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philipsburgh, which places are now occupied by the troops of the republic; and that count Lehrbac furnished with the necessary powers from his majesty the emperor, is at the head quarters of Alexsing, with orders to repair to Luneville—The difficulties naturally arising from the conditions of a maritime truce, must necessarily cause some delay; but if the two governments should not agree to the conditions of this truce, in that case France and his Imperial Majesty will treat separately for a peace, on the basis of the preliminaries. And if the English party (which there is no reason to suppose,) should again be able to influence the ministers of Vienna, neither the snows, nor the rigour of the season, shall then retard the progress of the troops of the republic; but they will prosecute the war to the utmost extremity during the whole of the winter, without giving the enemy time to form new armies.

"These are the principles of the government; extreme moderation in its conditions; but a determined resolution speedily to pacify the continent. The most vigorous measures are taken to second the will of the French people in this essential object.—These are all the secret politics of their government."

We are still without the means to judge of the issue of the pending intercourse between our Government and France. The Funds which rose on the admission of the principle of negociation by our Cabinet, have declined with the probability of peace.—England, from the relative situation of its Navy is entitled to demand such conditions as may preserve this proud superiority: while France, conceiving that the ensuing season will impose on us a virtual armistice, is unwilling to make the required sacrifices.

Twelve vessels loaded with stone, which are stated to have been intended to block up the entrance to one of the Dutch ports, encountered a violent storm off the Island of Goree in which twelve of them are said to have perished; the other has returned to Sheerness.

We are concerned to state, that there are seven vessels of the last fleet from Jamaica, under convoy of the Queen, man of war, now missing, viz.

St. James's Planter, Ibbetson, and Caledonia, for London.

Clyde and Mentor, for Liverpool.

True Briton and Hope, for Clyde.

The Rebecca, Coran, arrived from Virginia, was boarded by a French privateer of 36 guns, on the 23d Sept. in lat. 48 14 long. 14. who had a large ship from Jamaica for London in company with her and was then going in chace of two others of the convoy.

The whole of the fleet, from the Leeward Islands, under convoy of the Lanowing frigate are arrived, except the Lively, Creed, from Demarara, for London, which is supposed to be drove on shore near Gravelines

A squadron of armed ships for the West-Indies, has for some days been detained in the Downs.

A fleet for the Elbe, Embs, and Weser, was yesterday to sail from the Nore, under charge of the Albion, armed ship.

A fleet for Lisbon and the Mediterranean will sail from Portsmouth under competent convoy, as soon as the wind permits.

The Channel fleet has resumed its station off Brest.

Sir H. Popham yesterday arrived at the Admiralty, from the Downs, to receive, it is said, instructions, respecting a new enterprize, report, at last has allotted to him

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, has not yet arrived: from the present position of affairs in Germany we cannot expect, thro' this channel, much news of interest.

The Dublin mail of the 30th, arrived yesterday.—We learn with satisfaction, that at Waterford, potatoes had fallen in price from 2 to 1s. per stone; bacon sold at 1s. and butter at 9s per lb. prices before unknown; ordinary loaf sugar, 20d. beef 6d. and mutton 7 to 8 pence per lb.

NEW YORK, November 5.

Seven of the prisoners who effected their escape from the State Prison on Monday afternoon, were apprehended at Hackensack, in the state of New-Jersey—through which place they were marching in a body.

The editor of the New York Gazette received yesterday a letter from an officer on board the United States' frigate President, Commodore Truxton, dated Bassaterre-Roads, Sept. 30, which says,

"On our passage out to this station, we made one recapture, to wit, the English ship Ruth, from Martinique, bound to Newfoundland, loaded with the produce of the English Islands."

Enclosed in the above letter, was a copy of the following, from David M. Clarkson, esq. to commodore Truxton.

"Dear Sir,

"I have dispatched a negro to Old Road, as you desired, and have written Capt. Shaw

"By a gentleman who left Curracoa on the 4th of Sept. I was informed the French frigate la Vengeance had gone to sea in a very lame situation with only 165 men, and but very few seamen on board—Capt. Pitot was ordered by one of the agents of Guadaloupe, who had gone to Curracoa, to use his force in compelling the Americans there to pay for the damages that ship sustained in the engagement with the Constellation, which he refused; in consequence, he was threatened with arrestation, and to be sent to Guadaloupe, immediately he made every reparation to the ship he possibly could, and went to sea in a very crippled state; since when, I am informed, she has been taken and carried into Bermuda by a British 44, in a very wretched situation, as is also the British ship.

"I am most respectfully, Sir,

"Your obedt Servant,

DAVID M. CLARKSON."

Thomas Truxton, Esq. Commander of the U. S squadron.

October 1, 1800.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

It appears from the Philadelphia Gazette, that Harper actually holds 515,167 acres of land in S. Carolina. But they have "reduced all his *nobles* to *ninepence*," lands averaged at *one and a half* dollars the acre, they alledge to be worth no more than *six cents!* Yet the *enigma* remains where he could come by land thus lowly reduced worth 25,000 dollars! Did he make it by his practice as a lawyer? Did he save it out of his Congressional salary? Did he make it as aid-de-camp in the *Hot Water War*, or as a member of the Impeachment Committee? He could not have made so much at the speaker's card parties!

Allowing him to have lived like a Cameleon upon the air, during the six years he has been in Congress, all his congressional *salary* would not amount to *half the sum*, nor would the price of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffiths Wine, added to his salary, make good the deficiency—Mr. *Abijah Dawes*, who is his agent, appears to have been the author of the article in the Philadelphia Gazette—but when he undertook to *answer* or to explain, he should not have done it by *halves* or *quarters*, as all that remains unexplained must be admitted as fact.

Rarely has so great a change taken place in the minds of any people, as the state of Pennsylvania has exhibited. In the assembly before the last the Monarchy Faction had a majority—but in the present, they are sunk into a contemptible minority in the House of Representatives, of 23 out of 78.—This has evinced to the world, that all the plots, schemes, clues and contrivances; all the alien and sedition laws; all the allurements of office, have not been sufficient to perpetuate the delusion to which they owed their short-lived and infamously execrated power.

FEDERAL FORGERY.

A new mode of making a Federal Ticket.

In the New York Gazette of Saturday last, an extract is published of a letter, said to be written in South Carolina, dated Charleston, October 17th which is made to say thus—"Our election is over—the Federal "Ticket carried 16 out of 17."—Unluckily for this federal fabrication manifestly of New-York origin, the city of Charleston, including Saint Philip and Saint Michael's parishes, does by the constitution of that state, send no more than 15 representative into the house of representatives: so that neither 16 or 17 could have been elected.—Again, the same extract says, "*the Federal Ticket carried.*" Carried truly, by a new federal mode of carrying, that is by voting in eight of the candidates named on both tickets, the republican and federal; and thus giving in fact by what is called "carrying the federal ticket," a majority of one to the republicans. For the truth of this last fact, the Editor is possessed of a letter from a gentleman of high reputation in Charleston, stating the fact, and adding moreover "that a decided majority of republicans is elected to both houses of the legislature of that state."

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, November 14, 1800.

Very Late and Important.

By the ship America, arrived at Philadelphia, in a very short passage from Europe, London dates have reached this office as late as the *Sixth of October.* The most prominent articles they afford, are

The Ratification of a TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE between this country and France, which was officially announced at Paris on the 1st October. The Renewal of the Armistice on the Rhine, and the Formation of a Congress at Luneville, where representatives from all the belligerent powers will meet to conclude a GENERAL PEACE.

The Convention between Great Britain and Denmark, and the Discontinuance of the Embargo on British Subjects and Property in Russia, and

The Capture of Malta by the British.

These and many articles of less importance, will be found under the head of this day's mail.

[*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*]

From several valuable friends, we have received complete files of London papers, to the 6th Oct. inclusive. We are sorry to notice in them the most distressing recitals of numerous riots which have occurred in the principal towns of England, on account of the scarcity of bread. In London, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Harwich, &c. the popular excesses have been great. The military authority has been called in, and the King's proclamation issued, to suppress these alarming outrages.

There has been a dreadful FIRE in Wapping. Forty or fifty houses have been consumed.

The Convention between the Emperor and France, for the prolongation of the Armistice, stipulates the surrender of Ulm, Philipsburg, and Ingolstadt to the Republicans within 10 days, the garrison to retire with their ammunition, &c.; the Armistice, which is to extend to Italy, is to last for 45 days from September 21, comprehending 15 days for notice of the resumption of hostilities: the line of Demarkation fixed by the convention of the 15th July is preserved. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Iser, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, whether from these rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarkation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor.)

(Phil. Gaz.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the Federal City, to his friend in this city, dated November 9th, 1800.

"Last evening, about 8 o'clock, from some accident not yet correctly accounted for, the office of the Department of War was entirely consumed by fire, with all the records from the earliest period of our revolution, except a few boxes of papers and books in the accountant's room and the passage of the office. Very little was to be expected from the exertions of the citizens in a place so thinly inhabited as our infant city; and it is not to be wondered at that the adjoining house was also destroyed. It is peculiarly fortunate that there were no other buildings contiguous, as they must inevitably have shared the same fate. The loss to our country at large, from this accident, must be immence, as it is morally impossible to repair the loss of the Records. The misery and distress of the family who lived next to the office, must be extreme indeed—at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the head of this unfortunate family was summoned to the mansion of peace, and his lifeless corpse had nearly been deprived of that respectful interment which his friends intended this afternoon."

Returns from the different Counties of the Poll for Electors of President and Vice-President.

	Adams.	Jefferson
	1,040	7,185
Augusta	462	237
Powhatan	22	183
Isle of Wight	26	257
Amherst	19	303
Buckingham	60	501
Albemarle	33	563
Mecklenburg	109	292
Bath	55	112
Rockingham	78	584
Shenandoah	41	710
Frederick	211	527
Berkeley	366	428
Southampton	90	293
King George	47	91
Stafford	91	151
Orange	7	356
Fauquier	132	308
	2,829	13,081
		2,829
Republican Majority		10,252

Immediately on the receipt of the late intelligence from France in Philadelphia, Tobacco took a rise of one dollar per hundred weight.

John Rutledge is elected a Representative in Congress from the State of South-Carolina. Mr. Rutledge had 568 votes.—Mr. Colcock, his opponent, 311.

General William Butler is elected a Representative to Congress from the State of South Carolina.

It is an old remark that facts are stubborn things; but facts, in the present state of politics, speak a language that ought to have a powerful influence upon the minds of American citizens.

The letter of Tench Coxe, contains many important truths, which he has pledged himself to substantiate, and which are known to hundreds of citizens beside. They are facts which call loudly for public attention, and which ought to impress upon the independent citizens of these states, an opinion whose force shall work the ruin of monarchical plans, and forever annihilate the popularity of those men who have so far abandoned their duty as to advocate such measures and principles.

If the facts and designs, which are justly to be attributed to Adams, Hamilton, Pinckney, and their associates, was fully made known, it would be impossible for the whigism or genuine love of liberty, which has hitherto shielded this country against aristocratic outrage, to remain silent upon such solemn and interesting facts.

If the American revolution was founded in principle; if the virtuous and venerable Washington was among its most able advocates; if the talents and the independence of the country, were offered up upon the altar of liberty; if in the estimation of the freemen of these states, no price was too great to pay for the security of equal rights, and the universal establishment of liberty—if such be the impressive facts, which are still fresh in the recollection of every mind, devoted to the cause of democracy in this country, it is certainly neither harsh nor severe, to number among the worst enemies of our liberty, those men who have praised the British monarchy, and who wish to form a strong coalition with that government, and the corrupt agents who are endeavouring to support this tottering system of financiering injustice.

It is not within the compass of possibility, that a system of such predatory iniquity, of such national injustice, can long continue to enslave the talents and the virtues of so many upright, well-informed, and well disposed men, as now exist in the British empire. If that government can be annihilated, a wretched model will be destroyed, which will eventually effectuate the ruin of American liberty, and destroy the ardent hopes of its real friends, not only here but in every part of Europe.

In the year 1790, Congress passed a law for the encouragement of Learning—this law it is said, originated in the propriety and justice of securing to those persons who should labour for the public benefit, a compensation for their exertions. This then being the object of the law, we cannot see with what propriety Mr. Hamilton can have any benefit therefrom, unless the business of seducing and carrying on an intrigue with a married woman should be thought a branch of learning, in which there was some public utility. One of Mr. Hamilton's Pamphlets, according to that law of England which makes truth a libel is in fact a libel upon himself—The other is a libel against the President of the United States, according to another British law adopted in America, commonly called the Sedition Law, which allows you to speak truth provided you can prove it. If a man is allowed to secure the copy right of libels, the benefit arising from the sale might more than defray all the expense of prosecutions that might be brought against him, and the business of libelling not only become advantageous to Mr Hamilton, but every vicious character who might undertake such wicked work.

(*American Citizen.*)

ELECTIONS.

The following excellent "General Observations," were addressed to the citizens of Maryland, by James M'Henry, Esq some years previous to his becoming Secretary at war.

1. Endeavour to elect men whose circumstances and situation will have no improper influence upon their public proceedings.

2. Shun men who have always been found to direct their opposition even against the liberal thinkers of a different religious persuasion, when placed in competion with a person of their own church. These are enemies to equal liberty, and will sacrifice almost every thing to a religious prejudice: yet it is difficult to determine, whether the human mind is more under the influence of interest or bigotry Interest is a Scylla; bigotry a Charibdis. Ye friends of mankind! Ye lovers of civil and religious liberty! Keep far away from your councils, bigots and interested men!

3. Never trust a *cunning* man to make laws for you, when you can get an honest man; the first does every thing by trick, the last every thing by truth. The one is always candid—the other always a hypocrite, and, when nothing else will do a liar.

4. The possession of power begets power. Do not give power to a weak man, for he cannot use it to your advantage; nor to a bad man, for he will turn it to his own profit. It is only to be trusted in the hands of a good man, and even not long with him lest it should corrupt his virtue

5. A long possession of power necessarily weakens the love of liberty, and creates an indifference to the approbation of good men. Power, by increasing men's influence, inclines them to rely more upon it, than upon virtue, for their re-election.

6. It is always dangerous to keep the offices of government filled by men linked together by the same ties of interest. Should this ever happen, and these men acquire influence to continue themselves in office, the liberties of the people will be swallowed up in their particular interest. To prevent this calamity, the bill of rights is continually reminding you, that "elections ought to be free and frequent," and that a rotation in the higher departments of governments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

The following anecdote of the celebrated French general Lecourbe, is told in a Swiss newspaper printed at Berne. A few days before the armistice, Lecourbe wished to reconnoitre in person some positions and some districts in contemplation of his attack upon Feldkirch, &c. The point was to disguise himself in such a manner as not to be recognized by the Austrians.—A miller having come to wait on him about some requisitions of flour, a thought struck him to borrow the miller's cloathes.

He invited him to dinner, and plied him with bumpers until he fell fast asleep.—In this situation Lecourbe ordered him to be undressed, and equipped in an uniform, laced hat, &c. and carried him out to a copse at some distance from the advanced posts.

Lecourbe then equipped himself in the miller's clothes, and covered himself with flour, and proceeded to make his observations On his return, he met a small party of Austrian hussars, whom he accosted, and told them that at a little distance there was a French general asleep, whom they might take prisoner. The pretended miller pointed out the place, and then slowly withdrew till he was out of sight, and then made the best of his way to the French posts.

The surprize of the Austrians may be guessed, when from the accounts of the miller they discovered that they were within an ace of getting in their possession the active and enterprising Lecourbe.

From the Philadelphia True American.

Mr. Bradford,

Yesterday curiosity led me to view the extraordinary OX, now exhibiting in this city—and as an account of his measuremen must give real pleasure to every true American, I beg you to insert the following account of him in your useful paper: I find that he measures nearly 20 hands in height, and 17 feet and 4 inches in length, and that now in his lean state, he weighs thirty-five Hundred; and is still growing. The proprietor informs me, that he was bred and raised in New-Jersey, and is only 5 years old—By comparing the above dimensions with every account I have been able to meet with concerning similar European productions, I venture to say, that any judge of cattle kind, will give to this animal the decided preference, both as to size, beauty and symetry.

AN AMERICAN.

[The followiny is a very droll specimen of Yankee wit. It has actually appeared in a Providence paper, and if the Groceries of this Rhode-Island jester be as high flavored as his humor, he deserves a daily crowd of customers.]

To be sold by

NICHOLAS BRANCH,

At his *Refectory*, West-End the bridge,

Providence,

SOLID ARGUMENTS,

Consisting of

Bread, Butter, Cheese, Ham, Eggs, Salmon, Neat Tongues, Oysters, &c. ready cooked.

AGITATIONS:

Cyder, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, Sweet Oil, &c.

GRIEVANCES:

Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Black Pepper, Cayenne, &c.

PUNISHMENTS:

Wine, Brandy, Gin, Spirits, Bitters, Porter, &c.

SUPERFLUITIES:

Snuff, Tobacco, and Segars.

N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for

NECESSARIES, viz.

French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens, Cents, Mills, or Bank Bills.

Credit given for

PAYMENTS:

30, 60, and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.

RUDIMENTS, *Gratis*, viz.

Those indebted for	Arguments,
Must not be	Agitated,
Nor think it a	Grievance,
If they should meet	Punishment,
For calling for such	Superfluities,
And supposing it not	Necessary,
To make immediate	Payment.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the subscribers' Vendue-Office, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant,

75 Pieces *IRISH LINEN*, assorted.

17 Pieces *Bro. ditto.*

Without reserve, being to close a Consignment.

—*ALSO*—

A large assortment of

WOOLENS,

&c. &c. &c.

VANDEWALL & MOSBY.

Richmond, 13th Nov. 1800. 2

Notice

IS hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to revive the Warehouses for the Inspection of Tobacco, on Toluskey, in Richmond county.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy.*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Printing-Office,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

WITH

AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Sept. 4.

INFORMATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds; viz. The Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape, this is often many yards long and full of joints—it is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe, and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech.—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep.—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food and ſometimes voracious.—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools.—Vomiting.—Large and hard belly.—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits.—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough.—Exceſſive thirſt.—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

☞ Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with great ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul, or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humor from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

AS UPWARDS OF

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Of both ſexes & of every age have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be ſeen in addition to thoſe already publiſhed.

THE GENUINE

PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable in France, Great-Britain and Italy, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural eſſential perſpiration which is inſenſible to health.—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth.

The Damaſk Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped & ſore lips & every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S
True and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHNS's
Genuine Eye Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheume, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

An infallible and immediate cure, at once uſing without a particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition. It is univerſally eſteemed the moſt ſafe and pleaſant, as well as effectual remedy ever diſcovered, and may be uſed with the greateſt propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngeſt infants.

(In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

THE TASTELESS
Ague and Fever Drops,

For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Theſe Drops are particularly recommended to the Inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of AGUES generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropſies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. Many other Medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſtemper, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs. The Bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very naucious Medicine, and ſeldom taken in a ſufficient quantity, it very often fails, and Children and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore, and by S. Pleaſants jun. (only) in Richmond.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers is recommended

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the United States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleſton and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

Facts of this concluſive nature, ſpeak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere affectation could do.

It is not indeed preſumptuouſly propoſed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every poſſible reaſon that can reſult from extenſive experience, for believing that a dose of theſe pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier ſtages of theſe diſeaſes, their uſe will very generally ſucceed in reſtoring health, and frequently in caſes eſteemed deſperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and in every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, & thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold if taken on its firſt appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach and ſevere head-ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing diſorders attendant on long voyages, and ſhould be procured, and carefully preſerved for uſe by every ſeaman.

Dr. Hahn has appointed R. Lee & Co. Baltimore, his wholeſale agents for the United States, and authorized them to place their ſignature on each box; without which none are genuine.

Sold in Richmond by S. PLEASANTS, Jun. only.

James P. Hopkins,
TAYLOR,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public, that he has removed to the yellow houſe oppoſite Mr. Crouch's Tavern, where he ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches. While he contemplates the uncommonly liberal encouragement he has received ſince his reſidence in this city, he hopes to merit a continuance of favor by his experience and attention.

(*wtf*) *October* 28*th*, 1800.

N. B. *Wanted two or three APPRENTICES, who can come well recommended, to the above buſineſs.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are forwarned from making payment to any but the ſubſcriber himſelf, or thoſe empowered to receive the ſame, by the ſpecial order of the ſubſcriber, as payment made to any other after this date, will not be deemed good, and this advertiſement will be plead in bar. No debts contracted will be paid by me unleſs my ſignature is annexed.

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, September 8, 1800. (6m)

Bound Almanacks
FOR 1801.

For ſale at this Printing-Office.

WERCQ & MARCHAND,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are opening next doo. to Mr S. Pleaſants' Printing Office,

A Dry Good Store,

Where gentlemen will always find a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths, faſhionable Caſſimer Swandowns, &c. &c. on the loweſt terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR & HABIT MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, that he continues carrying on his buſineſs as uſual, in the upper ſtory of the houſe he occupies, and that he has provided himſelf with a ſufficient number of Journeymen to furniſh ready made clothes on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted an APPRENTICE, who can bring good recommendations.

October. 9th, 1800. (*w2m*)

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May laſt, a tall, ſtraight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, ſpeaks very faſt when a little agitated, and has ſuſtained a ſmall injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a huſband in *George* a mulatto man ſervant belonging to John Mayo, Eſq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his maſter about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro woman to me, or ſecure her in ſome jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward

John Williamſon.

Richmond, Auguſt 23, 1800.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the lower end of Prince Edward county, near Rice's meeting houſe, TWO COWS; one with a white back, marked with a crop in each ear and a hole in the right ear—appraiſed to 6 dollars and a half. The other a red brindle, 3 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear and underkeel in the left—appraiſed to 5 dollars.

John Smith.

April 17, 1800. (*w3t*)

At a Court held for Prince Edward County, October 20th, 1800.

Richard Blanton, plt. } *In Chancery.*
Againſt
John Blanton, deft. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of March court next and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the public newſpapers in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy,
Teſte,
Ben. Watkins, *d. c.*

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

Within about two miles of Hanover Town, late the property of Mr Bart. Anderſon, dec. containing about four hundred acres. It has thereon a convenient dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, with tolerable convenient out houſes. This tract is ſubject to Mrs Anderſon's dower.

Alſo, One other Tract, called the Mill Seat Tract, within one mile of the manſion, containing about ſixty five acres.—For terms apply to

M. Anderſon, *agent for*
M. W. Anderſon & Co.

Nov. 1, 1800. (w3t)

My ſeat in Hanover county, known by the name of GOLD-MINE, *is ſtill for ſale.* M. A.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, at Prince Edward courthouſe, a *RED STEER*, two years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the left ear, and crop and ſlit in the right. Appraiſed to ſix dollars.

Richard N. Venable.

October 29th, 1800. (3t)

Notice.

In conſequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerſhip of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe having claims againſt it will pleaſe exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Carterſville, Auguſt 15, 1800. (*tf*)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Univerſal Spelling Book

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, liq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovale creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 380, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Aſſortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

To be Sold,

A well Finiſhed Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27. 1800. tf

THE public is reſpectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Mancheſter is now in far better order than it has been for ſome years, and will ſhortly be ſtill further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (tx's)
BARTLETT STILL.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within ſeven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Weſtham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 600 acres of the tract is wood land.—Poſſeſſion of both places may be had immediately, reſerving the privilege of ſecuring and removing the crops at preſent on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholeſale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Aſtronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia.

September 18, 1800.

Aſher Marx,

Has juſt come to hand, an aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Conſiſting Of

Bordin Baftas,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coſſas, &c. &c.

Alſo,

Platillas, Bed Tickings,
Dowlas, Violins,
Checks & ſtripes, Playing Cards,

And a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be ſold at reduced prices for Caſh, Country Produce, or the uſual Credit for approved paper.

Mancheſter, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

Bail & Delivery Bonds

For ſale at this Printing-Office.

More Proofs

OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. CHURCH'S

Cough Drops,

A Medicine unequalled by any other in the world; ſince firſt diſcovered by Dr. Church, it has reſtored to health many thouſands of the moſt conſumptive objects, both Aſthmatic and Conſumptive that were ever known to exiſt both in Europe, America and the Weſt-Indies, and often when every other medicine had been uſed without effect, and the moſt eminent of the faculty conſulted in vain. It is a ſovereign, ſpeedy & effectual remedy in

Head-Aches	Sore Throats
Catarrhs	Wheezings
Shortneſs of Breath	Congealed Phlegm
Ticklings in the throat	Spitting of blood
Tightneſs in the cheſt	Sorepets of the breaſt & ſtomach
Hooping Cough	&c &c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all diſorders of the breaſt & lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a liſt of upwards of one thouſand atteſted caſes of cure may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

AFFIDAVIT.

City of New-York, ſs.

William M'Cloughan reſident of Gibb's Alley, in the city of New-York, cooper, voluntarily maketh oath that he was ſeverely afflicted with a conſumption for upwards of 18 years, that he labored under the moſt inexpreſſible affliction with a violent cough and ſhortneſs of breath, that he could not lie down in his bed for weeks together, but was obliged to be propped up by pillows or in an armed chair, and in the day time unable to attend his buſineſs; that at length he was ſo reduced and waſted away, as to be scarce able to walk at all; that he had tried the ſkill of many reſpectable medical men, and has expended a very conſiderable ſum of money, and has taken a great deal of medicine without effect. That at laſt he deſpaired of ever getting cured, till he, through recommendation, took Dr Church's cough drops, from which he found very preſent relief, and by perſevering in the uſe of them, he is now perfectly reſtored to health, and has had no return or ſymptom of his diſorder ſince.

WILLIAM M'CLOUGHAN.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1799.

Jacob De la Montagnie, Alderman.

Copy of a letter from capt. Henry.

Dear Sir,

In the year '95 I had the misfortune to break a blood veſſel, which was ſucceeded by a ſevere complaint on my lungs, cough, ſhortneſs of breath, and ſpitting up of matter and blood, with every other diſagreeable ſymptom of a diſorder of the lungs; indeed ſo aſſiſting was this diſorder, that I could not reſt at night, nor could walk 200 yards in the day, without ſtopping to cough and reſt myſelf a number of times. This diſorder continued to increaſe upon me, till I was much waſted in body, and exceedingly weak. Seeing your advertiſements in the public papers, early in the laſt ſummer, I commenced taking your juſtly celebrated cough drops, which I perſevered in the uſe of, for ſome time; I have now the happineſs of informing you, my lungs are perfectly ſound; I have no ſhortneſs of breath, or ſpitting up of matter or blood; my cough is a little troubleſome in the morning, but no other time. I am, Sir,

Your's ever reſpectfully,
WILLIAM HENRY.
Garden ſtreet,

New-York, April 3, 1799.

New-York, July 10, 1798.
To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

For upwards of Twelve Years, I have laboured under a ſevere cough, ſhortneſs of breath, ſpitting of matter from my lungs, and often clotted blood, till at length I was ſo reduced as to be unable to walk acroſs my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and ſhortneſs of breath could get no reſt day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a doſe as ſoon as I got it, from which I found inſtantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bleſs God I am reſtored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the inſtrument in the hands of Providence by ſaving my life, I muſt entreat you to publiſh this for the benefit of any who may be in my ſituation, as I am confident it is one of the beſt medicines in the world for thoſe complaints.

I am Sir, Your grateful ſervant,
NICHOLAS STAGG.
Little-Robinſon-ſtreet

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Aſſortment,

Which they will diſpoſe of on their uſual terms.

(6w) *October 4th*, 1800.

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-houſe formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the uſual toll of grinding.

Richmond, October 7, 1800 tf

Blank Writs, Executions Subpœnas &c.

For ſale at this Printing-Office.